

ПЛАТФОРМА 3

Актуальні питання іноземної філології та перекладознавства

TRANSLATION STUDIES AND ITS RELEVANCE

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The Department of Foreign Philology and Translation trains future translators and provides teaching English, German and French to students of all specialities. The teachers are persistently mastering new methods and techniques of teaching foreign languages for specific and academic purposes. By means of a foreign language they help their students realize all the cultural values and ethical behaviour, typical for the native speakers.

The aim of the given study is to always the need for translation. According to the aim the following tasks have been formed:

- 1) compare Different Types of translation
- 2) extension of transfer request
- 3) study works of scientists

Such scientists as Eugene Nida, Fyodorov, Comissarov have conducted research in this field.

The exchange of foreign-language information is currently impossible without specialists who speak foreign languages, and are able to extract information quickly in the sphere of their professional activities from foreign-language sources without translation, and to express it in their own language and use it. Therefore, the study of a foreign language in a vocational training institution is considered a mandatory component of the professional training of specialists. The modern concept of language education involves the creation of such a system of specialist training, which will allow the student to adapt easily to the dynamically changing conditions

of their professional activities, i.e. is aimed at professionally oriented foreign language teaching.

Translation studies is an academic interdisciplinary dealing with the systematic study of the theory, description and application of translation, interpreting, and localization. As an interdisciplinary, Translation Studies borrows much from the various fields of study that support translation. These include comparative literature, computer science, history, linguistics, philology, philosophy, semiotics, and terminology.

Translation studies has developed alongside the growth in translation schools and courses at university level. In 1995, a study of 60 countries revealed there were 250 bodies at university level offering courses in translation or interpreting. In 2013, the same database listed 501 translator-training institutions. Accordingly, there has been a growth in conferences on translation, translation journals and translation-related publications. The visibility acquired by translation has also led to the development of national and international associations of translation studies. Ten of these associations formed the International Network of Translation and Interpreting Studies Associations (INTISA) in September 2016.

Translation studies has shown a tendency to broaden its fields of inquiry, and this trend may be expected to continue. This particularly concerns extensions into adaptation studies, intralingual translation, translation between semiotic systems (image to text to music, for example), and translation as the form of all interpretation and thus of all understanding.

The core of the translation theory is the general theory of translation which is concerned with the fundamental aspects of translation inherent in the nature of bilingual communication and therefore common to all translation events, irrespective of what languages are involved or what kind of text and under what circumstances was translated.

The basis of this theory is linguistics in the broadest sense of the word, that is, macrolinguistics with all its new branches, such as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, text linguistics, communicative linguistics, etc.

The task of the theory of translation is to provide students, researchers and professional translators with theoretical description of the translation phenomenon.

The aims of the theory of translation are:

- 1) to describe general linguistic principles of translation;
- 2) to elaborate the principles of types of translation;
- 3) to define the notion of equivalence and / or adequacy in translation;
- 4) to describe the process (the notion) of translation from the scientific point of view;
- 5) to reveal pragmatic and social-linguistic factors of translation;
- 6) to define the notion of norm in translation (for example, professional norms, which regulate the translation process itself, linguistic norms as related to the language system, communicative norms as related to communicative behavior, production norms which concern the methods and strategies by which a correct product can be achieved, etc.).

One of the outstanding scientists who influenced the development of the theory of translation was Eugene Nida. (He is also famous for his translation of the Bible).

Central to Nida's work is the move away from the old idea that an orthographic word has a fixed meaning and towards a functional definition of meaning in which a word 'acquires' meaning through its context and can produce varying responses according to culture.

Fyodorov stresses that translation theory is an independent linguistic discipline, deriving from observations and providing the basis for practice. He believes that all experience is translatable and rejects the view that language expresses a peculiar mental word-picture.

Comissarov sees translation theory moving in three directions:

- 1) the denotative (informational translation);
- 2) the semantic (precise equivalence);
- 3) the transformational (transposition of relevant structures).

Translation studies is the academic discipline related to the study of the theory and phenomena of translation. By its nature it is multilingual and also

interdisciplinary, encompassing any language combinations, various branches of linguistics, comparative literature, communication studies, philosophy and a range of types of cultural studies as well as sociology and historiography.

Translation studies contains elements of social science and the humanities and deals with the systematic study of the theory, the description and the application of translation, interpreting or both these activities.

Translation studies has become more prominent in recent years due to:

1) a proliferation of specialized translating and interpreting courses at both undergraduate and postgraduate level, which are mainly oriented towards training future professional translators and interpreters.

2) a proliferation of conferences, books and journals on the theory and practice of translation (The Journal of Translation and New Voices, The Linguist, The ITI Bulletin and In Other Words).

3) The work of such international organizations as the Canadian Association for Translation Studies, the European Society for Translation Studies, etc., which bring together translation studies scholars nationally and internationally.

Translation is a common question nowadays. The development does not stand still. Knowledge of a foreign language will always be relevant. And do not forget that the one who owns the information, he owns the world. Prospects for further of scientific researches in this direction is considered more thorough consideration of practical peculiarities and methods.

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